RINE'S SCRUPLES.

Th About the Indignity Offered to George Holland's Remains.

Mr. Sabine Refuses to "Say Anything e Te"-His Policy is "to Keep Mum"-Mr. Edward Holland's Statement.

he old grudge between the Church and the stage, years, has, it seems, broken out afresh upon free American soil. Suddenly—without any note of perited the love and respect of a couple of genera-ons of New York play-goers. It is true that one

yory man who has studied French literature tills with a sharp, bitter pang of regret, the infa-is insult flung by the priests of a century ago-immediate predecessors of those who were on beyond the limits of France by the Revolun the confired remains of Molière. And a that goes so far to make life bright and cheerful and happy may be found in the history of both the least of all a New Yorker-expected to find

volv spinir caoreing out his surprise and disgust, too, is the fact that so ing and detestable a breach of Christian charity bopal Church, many of whose priests have themselves arritten theatrical compositions, and the majority of whose ministers, even at the present time—at any rate in Engisand—make ho oones of themselves paronizing the children of the braskin.

With the view of ascertaining the motives that actuated Mr. Sabine in the course he had taken a Harald reporter last evening visited him at his residence in Nineteenth strect. After waiting a few binances in the ball the reverend gentleman came trapping down the stairs, attired in readiness to go cut. He is a short-statured, slender-framed cut. He is a short-statured of his body and a nose very much too big for his loody and a nose very much too big for his lace. His hair is thin, but a certain painfully palpaide precision of arrangement makes it a conspicuous feature of his appearance. His lace, in complexion fair and dorid, has an air of mingled asspicton, nervousness, timidity and a certain something besides, which, if it should be exhibited in a profane outsider, would, perhaps, be winded by the license of the press constitution with the state of the press constitution with the state of the press constitution with the state of the press constitution with the cut.

HOLY ANGER.

Scarcely had the reporter made these few orief observation than the Keverend Sabine began by "Good evening, sir. A snowy night."

REPORTE—Yes, sir; I've been caught in the korm, but have pressed on, in the teetn of the bitter wind and the falling sleet, in the hope that you would kindly give me a few particulars in regard to pur alleged refusal to bury the late Mr. George ioliand?

an not going to say a word about it even to my betrest and dearest friends. And you really must studie me I am geing to a church meeting—supporter—You object then, sir, to say whether you whether you whether you whether you whether you whether you

to say anything of any kind won't say anything about it. I say anything about it.

won't say anything about it. and—a—a— pressing position, and I ore said about it; I had drop right where it is, I lore said in the newspapers

SABINE— 2: I won't say anything about it I can't say anything about it. I have conscienable come to the conviction that my policy in this

Mr. Holland—les; isuppose so. Well, the fruth is simply this:—My brother-in-law's mother by marriage is a Member of Mr. Sabine's Church, and my sounger brother and sister both attend the Sunday school attached to it. We, therefore, thought, especially as the church is so near to our residence—we live in Thirty-fourth street—that it would be best for Mr. Sabine to conduct the burial service. Mr. Jefferson and myself accordingly waited upon him and at first be assented to our request. But Mr. Jefferson, in order to prevent the possibility of a mistake, told Mr. Sabine that Mr. Holland was an actor and asked if he had any objection on that ground. Mr. Sabine that Mr. Holland was an actor and asked if he had any objection on that ground. Mr. Sabine at once replied that he had—that he would rather.

Mot Have Maything to do with the fundant he would rather. Reporter—Did he say he would not over read the best service ever him?

Mr. Holland—finat question was never raised. As said he had an objection to burying an actor, but indeed that there was a church hound the corner, where they were in the habit of doing such things, that that he would advise us to go there. We felt, if course, very indignant and pained, but did not any much and took his advice, and went to the rec-br of the Charch of the Transfiguration.

Reporter—Mr. George Helland was an Episcopalan, was he not?

Mr. Holland—Tyes, sir; he was brought up in that sommunion.

But at this time the stage bell sounded, and the reporter, having no turther occasion to prolong the alerview, took his leave.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The rebuke administered to Rev. Mr. Sabine, for remains to the worthy eld gentleman "Holland" the imeral rites of the Church, because he was an ac-ar, opens a subject of grave importance to all or, opens a subject of grave importance to all sattles, and ought to be deliberately and awrinity settled by the Church authorities. If I read Church iaw aright only three parties are excluded from Christian burial, viz.:—First, the unsputzed: second, the excommunicated: third, those ommitting suicide. Under neither of these classes an Mr. Holland be placed. He was, I suppose, saptized in his infancy in the Church of England. He was certainly never excemmunicated for being an

acter, and he was not a suicide. On what ground, then, does this church minister, Sabine, presume to be wise above what is written, and send the undered around the corner to one of those "High Church" he stigmatizes as "illiberal," "uncharitable," "prelatical," and the Lord only knows what if this is the true spirit of the Protestant Episcopal Church there has been a sad mistake made by at least one EPISCOPALIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

ЕПZАВЕТИ, Dec. 29, 1870. The Times, ever ready to choose the "buttered side," has in the case of Rev. Mr. Sabine refusing to officiate in his church at the funeral of an actor entirely decided against fusing to officiate in his caurea as the former, when any sensible person will consider how much he is to be admired and respected for his candor and dignity, not that its criminal to bury any one; better far, however, to find those who have no scruples in the matter in question. If the reverend gentleman; has denounced theatres and theatre-going people from his church would it not be absurd fer him to receive and bury one of that class therefrom? No, it would seem, in these days of growing evil, that even those we consider the best among us must turn their faces to truth and justice. Should they exercise one or both there are those ready to cry shame and leap nisult upon them. In the case mentioned the reverend igentleman kindly sent his applicant to a church near, showing it was merely a matter of conscience on his part, as another might not be of his mind, it is not necessary to say that the Rev. Mr. Sahine has, by this very noble manifestation of fidelity to conscience, doubled his already large number of friends. Would to God they were many who dare speak so boidly for right, and serve God and not Mammon.

THAT BURSTED BOILER.

The Fire Marshal's Investigation in Regard to the Williamsburg Explosion-Report of the Examining Engineer.

The Brooklyn Fire Marshal made an investigation resterday in the cause of the terrible explosion at the lovelty works, at the corner of North Thirteenth and Second streets, E. D., by which three persons tost their lives and several others were persons lost their lives and several others were more or less injured. The evidence elicited showed that the boiler was an old one, of locemotive pattern, and had been patched up about two menths ago; that piecens, the unfertunate engineer who lost his life, was not as particular as he should have been in regard to keeping the boiler filled with water. Thomas F. Powers, the eristuing engineer, says that the boiler has been to the property of the second of disaster yesterdar.

The testimony taken was as follows:—

WILLIAM L. MILLER SWORN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER SWORN, deposed-live at 114 Oak street, Greenpoint, and am part owner in the Novelty Works, corner of North Thirteenth and Second streets; an explosion took place in the works last night, by which three men were killed; was in the office reading a paper when the boiler exploded, and was blown 150 feet from where it stood; I bought that boiler, second hand, at Yonkers, of Mr. Mitchell, a broker; it for merly belonged to the Star Arms Company; paid \$450 for the bouer; don't know how long it had been in for the boner; don't know how long it had been in use; never had the boiler tested; notified the Inspector of Boilers before it was started; do not know what amount of steam was on when the boiler exploded; my orders were not to have over sity pounds of steam; the boiler was supposed to be sixty-horse power; don't know whether the ongineer had over fity pounds of steam on the boiler; he may have had; understood that he had, but do not know this of my own knowledge; the parties who sold the boiler iold me they were in the hant of carrying 100 pounds of steam when I bought it; I took a boiler maker with me; he said that the boiler was one of the strongest he had ever seen; I have examined the boiler since the explosion; think the explosion was

the boller aince the explosion; think the explosion was

CAUSED BY A WANT OF WATER
in the boller; Nicholas Sievens, the engineer, was
killed by the explosion; he was in my employ about
three or four weeks; Mr. Kennedy, with whom Mr.
Sievens served his time, said he was a very competent engineer; don't know anything about the
fire in the cotton works, supposed to have been
caused by the explosion; the last Le we cast I
found the water low in the boller; aske, the engineer
about it; he said he had two cocks of water and
that was enough; had found the water low at another time, under another engineer; I disother time, under another engineer. Mr.
Sievens \$16 50 per week; when lexammed the
bolier on Thesday last I did not think the glass
gauge indicated two cocks of water; it requires no
additional labor on the part of the engineer to keep
the boller full of water, simply by the turning of the
cock; never had any doubts as to Mr. Stevens' competency as an engineer; I never knew that he drank
before, and never saw any indication of liquor on
him; I have had this boller in use about two months;
after I discovered that a former engineer allowed
the water to get low I had the boller examined by
a boller maker and put in order; he caiked it, I believe; I don't know that he did anything more than
that.

THOMAS F. POWERS

the water to get low? I had the boiler examined by about come to the conviction that my policy in this case is the water and put in order; he called it, he is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it, he is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it, he is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it, he is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it is a boiler maker and it is a boiler maker and it is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it is a boiler maker and put in order; he called it is a boiler mak

steam to the square inch.

The following is the report of the examining engineer to the Board of Police;—
To the Hon. Daniel G. Bridge, President of the Board of Police, city of Brocklyn:—
Siz.—i would respectfully report that on Thursday, the Sph inst, at about involving the property of a steam boller owned and used in the iron foundry belonging to Measra. Miller, Defrece & Co., situated on the corner of North Thirtsenth and Second streets, in the Eastern District. The boller was of the locomotive style, with cylindrical "fire box." The stics of boller was as follows:—"Fire box," six feet diameter, ten feet six inches long; the steam dome thirly by thirty-six inches. Judging from the appearance of the boller he explosino occurred from low water. I found that the boller had blown from its original position to the distance of 180 feet, into a swamp, and turned completely over. The crown sheet of the boller was flat in the centre, and braced to the shell with "crowfeet" braces, about eight feet apart. The boller, in my opinion, had been well made, though badly used.

The engineer, Nicholas Stevens, has had varied experience, having been employed three years as an engineer, and, a machinist by trade, so had been granted a certificate by this department, dated November 2. The boller was looked in a frame building attached to the main building. From information given me by engineers employed in the vicinity the proprieters of this establishment had been in the habt of roquiring the engineer to perform other duries than them applicable to that of an engineer. The boller had not been seen the second of the contraction of the proprieters of this establishment had been in the habt of roquiring the engineer to perform other duries than them applicable to that of an engineer. The boller had not versing with the engineer to perform other duries than them applicable to that of an engineer. The boller had not versing with the engineer to perform other duries, the six of the romin of January, even the engineer to perform othe

is composed principally of practical engineers, and it is their determination to fully investigate the assertions that the boiler was a dangerous and almost worthless one. The gentlemen composing the jury are John Dolap, J. B. Peterson, J. C. Haischer, R. Beaver, J. Michaelfuller, F. T. Jenkins, John Connell, Gustave Baum and Thomas Mackerel.

The affidavit of one of

of the boiler shows as follows—

of the boiler shows as follows—

Sate of New Fork, County of Kings, se.—

William L. Miller, sworm, deposes and says:—I live at 114

Oak street, Greenpoint, and am part owner in the Novelly Iron Works, corner North Thirteenth and Second atreets; an axplesion took place in the works isse hight, by which three mess were killed; I was in the office reading a paper when the boiler expideds, and was blown a distance of 180 feet from where it stoos; I bought that boiler second hand at Yonkers, of the Blar Arms Company; I paid 44 20 for the boiler; I don't know how long it had been in use; I never had the boiler it don't know how long it had been in use; I never had the boiler as the boiler of Boilers before it was started; I do not know what amount of steam was on when the boiler exploided; my orders were not to have over sifty pounds; the boiler was supposed to be sixty horse power; the farm on the boiler he may have had, and I unforstand the did have, but I don't know this of my own knowledge; the parties who sold the boiler note may have had, and I unforstand he did have, but I don't know this of my own knowledge; the parties who sold the boiler had may have had, and I unforstand he did have, but I don't know this of my own knowledge; the parties who sold the boiler had not seen with me and he said it was one of the strongest boilers he had over seen; I have examined the boiler since the explosion; I think the explosion; the was in my employ about three or four weeks; if, Kennody, with whom Mr. Stovens served is time, said be was a very competent engineer; I don't know the, sell me know anything about the are in the cotton works, supposed to have been acused by the saplosion; the max in my employ about three or four weeks; if, Kennody, with whom Mr. Stovens served is time, said be was a very competent engineer; I don't know the, sellent by the explosion; the max in my employ about three or four weeks; if don't know this.

NEW ST. ANN'S.

Father Preston's Magnificent Temple of Worship.

A Model of the Bainte Chapelle, Paris-Conily Ornamentation-The History of the Building-Benediction of the Altar.

The new church of St. Ann's, which is to be opened to-morrow, is slivated midway between Third and Fourth avenues on Twelfth street. The building in its interior arrangement is an exact copy of the ceiebrated Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and is consequently of pure French Gothic architecture. Yesterday morning the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloakey con secrated the attar, and was assisted in the ceremony by the pastor, Father Preston, and after the conse THE NEW BUILDING.

the greining, is 5614 feet. The length is 166 feet and the breadth over all 63. The church has a nave and two aisles. The nave is termin ted by an apsis or hexagonal end. The front of the church is that of the old synagogue of the Temple Emmanu El,

elaborately carved and gift. The walls and ribbing of the groins are Caen stone color. The cetting i painted a sky blue, fretted with gold stars, of which

painted a sky blue, fretted with gold stars, of which there are 14,000. The stained glass of the windows as no superior in this city.

The area of each ciere story window is 126 square feet. Over the attar the windows are very jurge and are filled with stained glass representations of the Saviour and the twelve aposties. In the side chapels, which flank each side of the chancel, there are stained glass figures of the Virgin and St. Joseph. The altars are three in number and are made entirely from native marbles of different colors and are chaborately carved and decerated with gold. The canopy is made entirely from one block, which, before cutting, weighed over two tons.

The organ case is thirty-seven feet high by thirty feet wide and is made entirely of waint and chestnut, carved and gilt, in keeping with the gailery front and furniture. The organ cost \$10,000 and the case \$3,000.

case \$3,000.

THE MAIN ALTAR
is enclosed by an arcade highly enriched in polychrome, and the chancel itself is enclosed by a
bronze railing of very delicate and artistic work
manship. The building is computed to seat 1,500
neonic. space of time, considering the amount of artistic labor performed, the corner stone being laid as re-

THE TOWER

contains a chime of July.

THE TOWER

contains a chime of lour bells, which were blessed a fortnight ago, and which hang in the beifry, eighty feet from the ground.

The congregation has also built

The congregation has also built

A SCHOOLHOUSE
In the rear, on Eleventh street, of seventy-five feet front by forty-five deep, containing four stotles and basement. The front is of Philadelphia brick, with Ohio stone trimmings.

The altar piece from the old church in Eighth street, representing St. Ann (which was brought from Rome by the pastor some years ago), again does duty in the new edifice.

A GREAT REGRET has been expressed by all who have seen the elaborate and graceful interior that the old synagogue front has been allowed to stand. The opening services commence at a quarter-past ten to-morrow morning. The mass to be performed has been specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Dachaner, and will be performed by a powerful choir, assisted by Grafulla's band.

The sermon in the morning will be by the most Reverend the Archoishop, assisted by the Vicar General, Father Starrs, Father Preston, the pastor, and other prominent clergymen. In the evening grand vespers will be given, and Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, will breach.

The cost of church and schoolhouse is about

of Brooklyn, will preach.

The cost of church and schoolhouse is about \$130,000.

THE CRISPINS PROPER.

The Master Shoemakers in Conclave-They Resolve to Do as They Please and will Employ Whom They Please.

A number of the gentlemen engaged in the manu-

facturing of boots and shoes yesterday held a meeting with reference to the strike now existing, the following being the result of their deliberations. This card was signed by upwards of forty firms:—

We, the manufacturers of boots and shoes, do hereby declare that, whereas our business operations have been unwarrantably interfered with during several years past by secret organizations, which assume to lay down rules and regulations for the government of our factories, until such idication has become tyrannical and unbearable, we deem it at this time our duty to state some of the facts in the case and our resolution in the matter. First, our factories are nearly all declared upon a strike, for the simple reason that we cannot pay the exorbitant rates demanded by these organizations; secondly, they prohibit us from employing any person not a member of their reganization, threatening a strike if we so thirtily, they organization, threatening a strike if we so thirtily, they ordine to allow us to take any poor, homeless boy who wishes to lears the trade and earn and hinest irrethood as an apprentice, unless be is the son of a member of their society, sir own children even being excluded, fourthly, they finist that we shall pay the same rates to all workmen, thereby preventing the industrious and skirful workmen, thereby preventing the industrious and skirful workmen, thereby preventing the industrious and skirful workmen from earning any more than the lazy and ignorant; lastly, they fix ates that we shall pay per week or per piece, which are much higher than we can afford to pay, and much higher than competent men stand ready and anxious to accept in one promoted by them; therefore,

ready and anxious to accept in not prevented by them; therefore,
Resolved, That we do now declare our factories free. We
will employ whomsoever we please and at such rates as we
will employ whomsoever we please and at such rates as we
may agree upon with the workmen, regardless of the dictation of any combination of men. And we piedge ourselves
to protect to the utmost extent of our power any and all
men who shall come to us for work whenever they may be
interfered with by maticious persons. We recogoize the
right of every man to the full value of his own
labor; but we also recognize the fact that the labor
of one man is of greater or less value than
that of another. We would reward the industrious
and skilfus according to his merits, and resist every attempt to force upon on inferior workmen at the same rates.
The idea of all labor combinations is the idea of the rights
of man pushed to the extreme, the foundation of which is
not charity and love. We stand upon the broad platform of
justice; we will not combine to oppress any portion of our
race. Our watchword is charity; our motto, "Equal and
exact justice to all."

wichity the proprieters of this establishment had been in the habit of requiring the engineer to perform other duties than those applicable to that of an engineer. The boller had not been tested by this department, though being on the list of tests for the month of January next.

HEAVY DIAMOND ROEBERY IN BOSTON.—Yesterday afternoon information was lodged at the office of the state policy to the dester that Miss Mary Pratt, residing at No. 86 Mount Vernon street, had been robbed of her diamonds, valued at \$2,000, when sholland grocer, who as the time of the explosion was conversing with the engineer, and Francis Lussier, painter, who was on the cord at the time of the explosion. Very respectfully submitted.

THE SCENE

of the catastrophe yesterday. Early in the forenoon the body of Francis Lussier, who was reported missing in yesterday's HERALD, was found in Bushwick creek, at a distance of about four hundred feet from the scene of the disaster. The body was in a nude condition when found, and his head was perforated as if by buildes and slugs.

Coroner Whitehill and a jury that he empanelled also virited the scene and carefully examined the fragments of the exploded boiler, and then ad-

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but without activity. The cotton market was duli and barely

MONEY ACTIVE AND DEBROOLAR. The demand for money was active but the supply irregular, and the rate on call ranged on extreme om seven per cent per annum to 1/2 per cent per day. From the fact that the balances at the Gold Exchange Bank were largely reduced it is supposed that the parties who recently withheld currency from the market were lenders to-day.

In discounts business to still checked by the high rates on call, but quotations range nominally from 7 to 8% per cent for prime double-name accept-

sixty-day sterling soid at 109.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a statement of their condition as they stood on Wednesday last, December 28.

The recent advance in the domestic price of gevernment bonds has had the effect of strengthening GOLD STRONG-110% A 110%. the price of gold in face of a fractional improve ment in the price of five-twenties abroad, the ca's being quoted 88% in London to-day against 88% the day previous. On this account gold 1000 to 110%. but the bulk of business was at 1102. The course of the market is shown in the table: -

10 A. M. 1103 2 P. M. 1103 11 A. M. 1103 2:57 P. M. 1103 11:30 A. M. 1103 3 P. M. 1103 11:30 A. M. 1103 1103 1 P. M. 1103 1103 1 P. M. In the gold loan market the rates for carrying were 7 gold, 3-84, 1-32 and 1-16. The operations of fine Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—
 Gold cleared...
 \$33,749,000

 Gold balances...
 1,310,735

 Curreucy balances...
 1,630,818

The upward movement in the government list continued and the leading dealers report a steady investment demand for the gold-bearing issues.
The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 110 a 110%; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 199% a 110%; do. do., coupon, 113% a 113%; do. five-twenties, registered. May and November, 107 a 1/2 107 M; do. do., 1802, con con, do., 108 1/2 a 108 1/2; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107 1/2 a 107 1/2; d. do., 1868, do. do., 107 16-a 10776; do. do., registered, January and July, 107% a 107%; do. do., 1866, coupon, do., 110% a 110%; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110% a 110%; do. do., 111% a 111%; do. ten-

fortles, registered, 108% a 108%; do do., coupon, 100% a 106%.

STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The street was in a bullish mood to-day, and as the short interest is thought to be very large, buyers took hold with great confidence, donotless on that principle of cruelty which induces so many people to strike their fellows when down. Nothing so encourages a "buil" as to know that there are pienty bears" in the market. Any natural demand for stocks is thereby built upon a pretty solid foundation Besides, the "outsiders" have learned to speculate. To buy stocks when they are low and sell them when they are night is a practice no lenger confine to the veterans who compose the cliques. There are many philosophers who think the time is coming when the general diffusion of knowledge is going t only by tunate gentus-a gift and not an acquirenent-for which he will be deserving of no thanks. In the same way the shoal of "ontsiders," who have usually been the victims of street, and hence we find, when stocks fall, an acdemand springing up in every direction. selling when the market is down or tempt them into among the "bears" continued, and the disintegration of their pool is redected in the further upward movement made to-day. The extremes of the market are shown in the following table:-

New York Central consolidated... New York Central scrip... Erie... Rosding... Lake Shore... Western Union Telegraph. THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS STRONG.

now liquidating their indebtedness to the State by paying in the State bonds at par. The new South Carolenas were in demand, at higher quetations. The general list was strong, and closed as tollows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64% a 65; do., new, 64% a 64%; Virginia, ex coupon, 67% a 68; do., new, 64 a 65; do., registered stock, old, 50 a 503;; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 913; a 92; do. sevens, old, 91 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 sevens, old, 91 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 46; do., funding, 1866, 38 a 37; do., do., 1868, 28 a 30; do., new, 23½ a 24; do., special tax, 18 a 19; Missouri sixes, 923¼ a 93; do., Hannibai and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Lonislana sixes, 70 a 71; do., new, 65 a 66; do., levee sixes, 71 a 73; do. do., eights, 89 a 92; do., Penitentiary sevens, 74 a 77; do. railrosat eights, 80 a 82; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; do., railrosat eights, 96 a 100; South Usrailla sixes exercises. road eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 83 a 87; do., new, January and July, 67 a 68; do. do., April and October, 65 a 66; do. registered stock, old, 67 a 72; Arkansas sixes, 62 a 65; do. sevens, 60 a 65.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

3		THE STORE ENGINEERS.
j	Friday.	Dec. 30-10:15 A. M.
١	\$355.00 U.S. S'e. '81 c. 1134	141 she Adams Ex b e 64%
1	\$35500 U S 6's, '81, c 113 k 10000 US 5-20, r. '65 1073	100 N Y C & H R bet c 915
d	6000 US 6-20. c, 67 b8 110	100 do c 91%
Ú,	2000 US 6's, 10-40, e 106 %	
9	20000 US 6's. cur'ney 110%	200 Erie RR 23
И	Stood Ca or, curney 110%	100 Reading RR 83 99
4	65000 Tenn 8's, n 64	730 L S & Mich S RR 924
4	10000 do 641	100 do 92
	10000 do 560 643	200 dob c 92
S	5000 Tenn s's, oldb e 64%	800 do e 925
	1000 Va 6's, old 6714	100 Mich Central RR.b c 116
ı	SOM S COM. D. JADAJIV. 66%	10 Panama RR 73
1	10000 do 66%	500 Chic A N W pref 811
3	2000 Missouri 6's 92%	100 do c 821
1	1000 Erie 4th mtg 83	500 dobc 8232
Э	45000 Cen Pac RR gb 92%	20 N J Central RR 106
ă	5000 U Pac RR 1st m 7814	800 Chic & R I RR 105%
ä	10000 do 73%	200 40
3	10000 do 74	100 do
d	50000 do 73%	10 do 106
8	8000 U Pac 7's, 1 g b 53	100 do c 105%
g	5000 Union Pac 10 sine 33	85 do 105 %
ĕ	5000 C & RI & P RR 7's 99%	1700 do b e 10512
9	10000 M & Es 1st mort., 100	100 MU & St PRR SAL
8	8000 Chie & Alt lat 103	100 do 55
8	3000 Cley & P 3d m 95	100 Mil & St P pfd 82 81
ä	8000 Mich So 2d m 94	500 Tol, W & W RR 49%
3	1000 Lake Sh div bds 92%	300 do 49%
ı	6 000 do 9236	100 do
8	80 sha Phenix Bk.ex d 104	100 Pitte, Ft W & Chi gt 925
ă	10 Nassau Bank 107	20 do 923
ĕ	200 Mariposa pt 10	251 Del, Lack &W RR. 108
ı	100 Pac M S Co 405	100 Ohto & Miss RR 2834
۱	100 40	100 do
g	100 dobet call 40%	1500 do 28%
9	200 do	
8		600 doe 2834
ĸ	68 do bet call 45	100 Han & St Jo RR 991
۱		100 Morris & Esset RR. 86
ı		40 Rome & Wat'n 124%
a	100 U States Express 38	
ä	12:15 an	d 2:15 o'Clock P. M.
í	THE PAST AND SECURITION OF THE PAST AND ADDRESS OF THE	
g	841000 US 6's, '81, cou 113)	\$110000 US 5-20, c, '65, n 110 %
ø		1500 US 5-20, c. '68 111
Ø	10000 do b30 11834	500 dosmall 110%
g	20000 do 580 11332	10000 US 5-20, c. '67 110%

ı	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	34 38	40 Rome & Wat'n 12434
	12:1	5 an	d 2:15 o'Clock P. M.
	\$41000 US 5's, '81, cou 3000 do	11836 11836 11836 11836 108 108 1074	15000 do
		-	
	820000 Tenn 6's, old 30000 do. 16000 Tenn 6's, new 1000 do. 1000 Missouri 6's, 1400 Un Pao Ri Isi n. 9000 do. 1000 Un Pao Ri Isi n. 9000 M & St P Isi m. 9000 do. 1000 do. 100	92% 75% 76% 92% 96 80% 94 106% 45%	100 Tol, Wab & W 49 100 Ohio & Miss RR. 85 284 200 do 285 10 Morris & E.RR 87
	100 NY C&H RRR. b4 100 dobot c.c 20000 NY C&HR cts.b o	9134	200 H & Bt Jo RR 510 100
	TOOM HI CA DI CHE.O C	0.75	100 do 90%

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Ashra.—Receipts none. The demand for not was small, but prices remained steady at \$6 75 a \$7 25. Pearl dull and nominal at \$5 75 a \$9 25.

Berraway.—There were no sales of moment reported, prices were nominal at \$2c. a \$250 for Western and

changed, closing at 93c. a 10c. gold for prime German ground.

Cargent Beendale was steady at \$1 20, with a moderate depland.

Cools was dull and nominal, at 95c a 95c for Guaya-qui, 245c, a 25c for Maracaibo and 15c, a 17c, for Caracas at golg, is bond.

Controlar was quint and unchanged. We quote - Manila. 205c. a 215c. Stat rope, 18c. I Russian boit do., 18c. American tarred, 18c. Russian do., 18c.

FLOOR AND GRAIN. Receipts, 7,185 bbis. four, 200 bags corn meal, 54d0 bashes wheat 5,955 do. corn, 1,385 do. oats. S7 do. bariey. The flour market ruled dull, but firm. The sales (part last evening were about 17,000 bbis. There was a 160-derate word for Southern Sour at full prices. Scien 500 bbis. Rye fold was you but sleary. The race were 500 bbis. Rye fold was you but sleary. The race were 500 bbis. Corn meal was dull; add wy 1987d of no sales of consequence; prices were unchange.

Med goote:

No. 2 State

No. 2 State

Superince State

60 5 5 84 c.
Superince State

60 5 5 84 c.
Superince State

60 5 5 5 84 c.

do, bugs.

Hat.—The market was moderately active and prices were steady at former quotations. We quote:—Shipping, \$1.30; retail forts, \$1.20 a. \$1.25; long rys straw, \$1.20 a. \$1.35; bong rys straw, \$1.20 a. \$1.25; bong ry bond.

Hors.—There was no change to note in the market. There was but little demand, and that was exclusively for small out to supply present requirements. Frices of all kinds favored buyers, holders being anxious to realize. Common to choice lots were quoted at 6s, a life, with small sales within the range. to choice lots were quoted at the series of the sales of conse-likan. His was dull, and we heard of no sales of conse-

lawred buyets, notders being antibus to realize. Common to choice ious were quoted at \$60 at life, with small sales within the range.

Lakab. Fig was dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Ordinary foreign was onoted at \$6 25, gold.

Lunius. The demand was moderate and the market was trom at \$20 a \$21 50, with sales of 500,000 feet within the range. The offerings were small.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were quoted steady and firm at \$2.75, with moderate offerings.

Latin. Eastern were small tales within the range of 700, a 740. While the Control of 700, a 740. While the Control of 700, a 740. While the Control of 700, a 740. While the Portol Rico, 1,725 do. English Islands and 500 bbis. New Orleans of 100 to 200 bbis.

Naval. Storks.—The marks for spirits intrensine was without particular change. Holders still refused to sell to any extent below \$60. a 50c. which prices were some and the price. Crude turpentine was duil, and prices were nominal at our last quotations. Rostn—There was a very large movement in strained, which advanced foily 10c. per bbi, the markst closing steady at the improvement. The business transacted in the other kinds was light, but prices were from. There were nold 15,600 bbis. Availaged at \$2.20 and 5,000 do. at \$1 50 in Wilmington or \$2.30 here, buyer's option; sino 700 bbis. No. 1 and low paic at \$2.50 and 5,000 do. at \$1.50 in Wilmington or \$2.30 here, buyer's option; sino 700 bbis. No. 1 and low paic at \$2.50 and 5,000 do. at \$2.50 in Control of the price were nounlined at our nat quotations.

Our was fully and nominal at

Philadelphia was dull, though the demand was more active than yesterday, and higher prices were obtained; there were sold 2,000 bis. for the balance of this month at 12\(^{1}_{10}\), less 22\(^{1}_{10}\) beautiful and the prices were obtained; there were sold 2,000 bis. for the balance of this month at 12\(^{1}_{10}\), less 22\(^{1}_{10}\) beautiful and the property of the comparatively free offerings. Prices of jobbing lots were shifted change of moment. The reales were 200 bils. In lots, at \$20 for mess and \$17 for prime; also 500 bils. for February, at \$11\, and 250 do. for do, at \$19 05, closing with most holders asking \$19 25. Prime mess was more sought after, and 500 bils. For february, at \$11\, and 250 do. for do, at \$19 05, closing with most holders asking \$19 25. Prime mess was more sought after, and 500 bils. For essed hors were not active, and prices declined \(\frac{1}{2} \), closing at \$15\(\text{to} \), for heavy to necltimetry, \$2\(\text{to} \), for prime soid at \$20.500 a \$30 75\(\text{the bulk of the sales being at the inside price. Dressed hors were not active, and prices favored buyers. We quote fair to prime lots at 70\(^{1}_{10}\) a 7\(\text{to} \), and 25\(\text{to} \) for western. Live hogs were soid \(\frac{1}{2} \), for both and \(\text{to} \), which was a sleady at former quotations. There were soid 375\(\text{bils.} within the range of \$10 30 a \$15\(\text{ for plainess; and \$15 a \$15\(\text{ for extra do. Beef, in there a squeet, but the market was strong for all kinds, \(\text{ w}_2 \) gotter were; the demand was entirely of a rotall sharedor, and prices were nominal at former quotations, viz.—Western and city pickled hars, 10\(\text{to} \), etc. 15\(\text{to} \), in bulk and botes, and fresh harm the sold are were sold at lower favored to both and botes, and fresh harm the sold are were sold at lower favored and both and fresh harm the sold at lower favored and botes, and of the balance of this month was heavy and prices receded fully \(\text{to} \), or prime on the spot,

was steady in value, with, however, less mail lots were sold at from 6%c, to 7%c.

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

The Criminal Calendar-A Dark Record-The Opening of the New Year-The Threshold to Eternity.

inal courts of this city—the Court of Oyer and Ter-miner and General Sessions—have been marked by sentence in either court of a criminal for the crime Recorder Hackett, on the 15th Inst., Lawrence Suilf-

Recorder Hackett, on the 15th inst., Lawrence Sullivan, after a tair and impartial trial, and being ably detended, was found guity of the murder of Jeha O'Brien, in Whitehall street, in the lower part of the city, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to be hanged on the 20th day of January next, between the honrs of ten and two o'clock.

In the Gourt of Oyer and Ferminer, Judge Cardozo presiding, John Thomas was tried and convicted on wednesday last for the murder of Walter Johnson, in Broome street, on the day of the Farragut obsequies, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th of February next. It is a rather remarkable feature in the trial of these men that in neither case did the jury retire for the purpose of returning a verdict, but rendered their dread flat without leaving their seats. This fact both of the condemned men lawe each in his own way commented upon, and certainly not without reason, so far as the singularity of such a proceeding goes.

tainly not without reason, so far as the singularity of such a proceeding goes.

Taus it will be seen that for these two unhappy men the opening of the New Year will be but

THE THRESHOLD TO ETERNITY.

The criminal calendars and the records of the courts for the December term just closed present as series of offences, including several homicides, in which the offenders, however, escaped capital punkahnent. In the Court of General Sessions some three or four homicides were tried before Judge Bedford, on the trial and sentences upon whem the majesty of the law was fully vindicated.

District Attorney Garvin and his efficient assistants have been working most sedulously during this mouth in order to afford persons incarcerated for crime their constitutional right of a speedy and impartial trial. The two criminal courts—the Oyer and Terminer and the General Sessions—have been kept open till almost the last moments of the expiring year, so that Judge Garvin might, with the co-operation of the judges, dispose of the heavy criminal calendar which he found awaiting his action. A very large number of important cases have been tried by the Recorder during the term just closed, who presided with his accustomed dignity and rigid impartiality.

CRIMINAL TABLE.

The subjoined tabular statement will show the amount of business transacted by the two leading criminal courts of the city during the month of December. Those whose duties require attendance in these courts are well aware that the long experience and unremitting labors of the esteemed and venerable clerk, Mr. Henry Vandevoort, and his able assistant, Mr. John Sparks, have contributed materially to the rapid and accurate discharge of the public outliness.

The number of cases disposed of in the

Sentenced to the State Prison.

(The aggregate term of imprisonment being 187 syears and 5 months).

Sentenced to the Fenitentiary.

(Making the aggregate term of imprisonment 12 years and 5 months).

Sentenced to the House of Ref. 22 and 22 and 22 and 23 months.)

Sentenced t

A FRUITLESS JUMP FOR LIFE.

A roung unmarried man, about twenty five years of age, met with a singular and harrible death about three o'clock yesterday morning, near Mead's Rasin, Passaic county, N. J. The man, whose name was Michael Quinn, was night watchman on the iong trestlework of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near that place. The night was very cold (within two degrees of zero), and it seems quann had built a fire in a small shanty near by, which had been built by the carpenters when constructing the bridge. He fell asleep by the fire, and about three o'clock he weke up and found himself in a blaze. In his fright and pain he jumped into the water close by. Some men hearing his shrieks ran to his assistance and heiped him out of the water, out he was so badly injured that he died almost instantly. His body was badly burned, but it is thought the lee-cold water was atmost as injurious as the flames, so that the cause of his death was probably the shock to the nervous system from plupping into the water while heated. long trestlework of the Delaware, Lackawanna